THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9282. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

To-Morrow, being THURSDAY, March 1, will be preſented,
Not acted theſe Six Years,
The Tragedy of

C A T O.

Cato, Mr DIGGES.

In Act IV. will be introduced

A Proceſſion of Roman Soldiers and Citizens,

Who attend the DEAD BODY OF MARCUS,
And lay it before his Father CATO.
The whole to be accompanied with the
DEAD MARCH IN SAUL.
To which will be added, a Farce, called, The

ANATOMIST;

OR, THE

SHAM DOCTOR.

On SATURDAY next,
By particular Deſire,
THE

WEST INDIAN.

Major O'Flaherty, Mr DIGGES.

Government State-Lottery for Ireland, 1781,

Begins drawing the 26th March, and will be conducted in the ſame manner as all former Engliſh State-Lotteries.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS, LEGAL SHARES, AND CHANCES, in Variety of Numbers, are Sold and Regiſtered by

WHITE AND MITCHEL,

At their Toy-Shop and State-Lottery Office, oppoſite to the Tron-Church, Edinburgh,

Or Account of Meſſ. RICHARDSON AND GOODLUCK, LONDON,

(Remarkable for ſelling the moſt Capital Prizes.)

AT *their Offices*, a very large proportion of *capital prizes*, in former lotteries, have been ſold and ſhared; particularly, in lottery 1779, No. 28,721, a prize of *twenty thouſand pounds*, was divided amongſt fifteen perſons; alſo one prize of L.5000, two of L.2000, four of L.1000, and five of L.500. In lottery 1780, No. 43,641, a prize of *ten thouſand pounds*, beſides one of L.5000, two of L.2000, five of L.1000, and eight of L.500.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
1	of	L.10,000	is	L.10,000
2	—	5,000	—	10,000
3	—	2,000	—	6,000
6	—	1,000	—	6,000
10	—	500	—	5,000
50	—	100	—	5,000
80	—	50	—	4,000
200	—	20	—	4,000
3150	—	10	—	31,500
5502 Prizes.				L.101,500
First drawn ticket for the firſt five days,				500
First drawn ticket for the 8th and 12th days,				1000
The laſt drawn ticket,				2000
15498 Blanks.				
21000 Tickets.				L.105,000

Preſent Price of Tickets and Shares.

Ticket, L.5 5 0
Half, - 2 16 0
Fourth, 1 9 0
Eighth, - 0 15 0
Sixteenth, 0 8 0

The prizes to be transferable annuities, at 4 *per cent. per annum*, to commence the 26th March.

All ſhares ſold at the above Office, which is *licenſed agreeable to act of parliament*, will be charged the ſame *prices* as at any office in London or elſewhere of *equal reputation*, and thoſe drawn prizes paid at the current value ſo ſoon as drawn.

Scheme of Chances made from Original Tickets.

For ONE GUINEA three numbers will be given, which will intitle the purchaſer to the following advantages, viz.

One thouſand pounds,	if the *firſt* number be drawn a prize of	L.10,000
Five hundred pounds,	if a prize of - - -	5000
Two hundred pounds,	ditto, - - - -	2000
One hundred pounds,	ditto, - - - -	1000
Fifty pounds,	ditto, - - - -	500
Ten pounds,	ditto, - - - -	100
Five pounds,	ditto, - - - -	50
Two pounds,	ditto, - - - -	20
Fifty pounds,	if the *ſecond* number be drawn any prize above	50
Two hundred pounds,	if the *third* number be drawn any prize above	100
Four pounds,	if the *three* numbers be *all* drawn prizes of	10

For HALF-A-GUINEA three numbers will be given, intitling to *half* the above benefits; and for TWO GUINEAS three numbers, intitling to *double* the above benefits. To be paid without deduction.

The above chances, it is preſumed, will be well worth the attention of every adventurer, each chance having three numbers; that, ſhould one or two of the numbers be unſucceſsful, the third may prove fortunate. They contain upwards of one hundred capital prizes more than the common mode of adventuring, are iſſued from the original tickets, for the whole time of drawing, and include every prize whatever.

In *laſt lottery* many were *diſappointed* of ſhares and chances, by being too late of applying: It is requeſted, thoſe intending to adventure in this will not loſe the opportunity of purchaſing early, as, from the number of capital prizes, and not more than half the uſual quantity of tickets, they muſt of conſequence, before drawing, become *ſcarce*, and *advance* much in price.

Country correſpondents may have their *tickets*, *ſhares*, and *chances* remitted to them for good bills at ſight or a ſhort date.

All letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered.

JOHN POLLOCK, Dealer in Tea and Spirits,

Head of Niddry's Wynd, oppoſite Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the generous encouragement he hath hitherto met with.—Can aſſure them it ever ſhall be his particular ſtudy to pay ſuch attention to buſineſs, that he flatters himſelf will recommend and make his dealings agreeable. He has at preſent a large quantity of TEA of ſuch excellent qualities, that he can venture to ſay, none hath been offered to ſale more worthy the public attention; which are now ſelling at the following low prices, viz.

		L.	s.	d.	
Beſt Bohea,	at	0	3	3	*per lib.* Dutch weight.
Congo -	at	0	5	0	
Fine ditto -	at	0	6	0	
Suſhong -	at	0	6	9	
Very beſt ditto	at	0	7	6	
Hyſon -	at	0	11	0	
Superfine -	at	0	13	0	
Beſt Raw Coffee	at	0	2	0	
Ditto Roaſted	at	0	5	0	

Foreign and Britiſh Spirits of the very beſt qualities, at the loweſt prices.

☞ Sugars at prime coſt.

THE EDINBURGH AND ABERDEEN FLY,

BY PERTH, CUPAR, BRECHIN, &c.

SETS out on MONDAY the 5th March next, and will continue to go from Mr SMITH's NEW INN, Aberdeen, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock in the morning; arrives at Edinburgh next day to dinner;—and from Mr ROBERTSON's, BLACK BULL INN, Edinburgh, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock in the morning; arrives at Aberdeen next evening. The paſſengers both ways lye at Mr JOHN CAMPBELL's, Innkeeper, Perth, the firſt night, from whence the above Fly ſets out every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Edinburgh ſame day to dinner; and for Aberdeen, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, ſame hour, arrives at night.

Tickets between Edinburgh and Perth, 11s.; ditto between Perth and Aberdeen, 29s.; uptakes on the road to pay 4d. per mile, each allowed 14 lb. of luggage; all above pay 2½d. per lb. for the whole diſtance, or in proportion to the miles they go.

Paſſengers at Edinburgh for Aberdeen muſt apply before 12 o'clock the preceding days of the Fly's ſetting out, as after that hour ſeats will be given out to PERTH, &c. if applied for.

Good convenience for boxes, parcels, &c. which will be regularly entered, and delivered on arrival. Carriage of goods the whole diſtance, 2½d. per lb.; ſmall parcels (7 lb. or under), to pay 1s. 6d. each; the proprietors will not be accountable for valuable papers, caſh, jewels, or plate, and all that kind of goods muſt be ſo packed, them ſufficient to undergo the friction of the carriage, otherwiſe they cannot anſwer for damages.

N. B. The Flies for Newcaſtle and London ſet out from the Black Bull every day, as uſual, and from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, London, for Edinburgh; likewiſe a Diligence for Glaſgow, &c. and from Mr Dunbar's, innkeeper, Glaſgow, every day, for Edinburgh.

[Concluſion of Mr Erſkine's ſpeech from our laſt.]

[Mr ERSKINE having diſcuſſed the evidence of the principal witneſſes of the Crown, as is contained in former papers, went through the remainder of them, and afterwards laid open to the Jury the defence of LORD GEORGE, as ariſing out of the teſtimony of the witneſſes called to ſupport his caſe; which to inſert, without breaking it and deſtroying the connection, would take up ſeveral papers; but the following recapitulation of it, with which he concluded his addreſs to the Jury, gives a ſtrong idea of the whole.]

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have now heard, upon the ſolemn oaths of diſintereſted men, a faithful hiſtory of the conduct of Lord George Gordon, from the day that he became a member of the Proteſtant Aſſociation, to the day that he was committed a priſoner to the Tower. And I have no doubt, from the attention with which I have been honoured from the beginning, that you have ſtill kept in your minds the principles to which I intreated you would apply it, and that you have meaſured it all by that ſtandard.

You have now therefore only to look back to the whole of it together, to reflect on all you have heard concerning him; to trace him in your recollection through every part of the tranſaction, and, conſidering it with one manly liberal view, to aſk your own honeſt hearts, Whether you can ſay, that the noble and unfortunate youth is a wicked and deliberate traitor, who deſerves by your verdict to ſuffer a ſhameful and ignominious death, and to ſtain the ancient honour of his houſe for ever?

The crime that the Crown would have fixed upon him is, That he aſſembled the Proteſtant Aſſociation round the Houſe of Commons, not merely *to influence and perſuade Parliament by the earneſtneſs of their application*, but actually to coerce it by hoſtile rebellious force; that, finding himſelf diſappointed in the ſucceſs of that coercion, he afterwards incited his followers to aboliſh the legal indulgences to Papiſts, which the object of the petition was to repeal, by the burning of their houſes of worſhip, and the deſtruction of their property, which ended at laſt in a general attack on the property of all orders of men, religious and civil, on the public treaſures of the nation, and on the very being of the government.

To ſupport a charge of ſo attrocious and unnatural a complexion, the laws of the moſt arbitrary nations would require the moſt incontrovertible proof; either the villain muſt have been taken in the overt act of wickedneſs; or, if he worked in ſecret on others, his guilt muſt have been brought out by the conſiſtent tenor of his conduct, or by the diſcovery of ſome plot or conſpiracy. The very worſt inquiſitor that ever dealt in blood, would vindicate the torture, at leaſt by plauſibility, and the ſemblance of truth.

What evidence then will a Jury of Engliſhmen expect from the ſervants of the Crown of England, before they deliver up a brother accuſed before them to ignominy and death? What proof will their conſciences require? What will their plain and manly underſtandings accept of? What does the immemorial cuſtom of their fathers, and the written law of this land, warrant them in demanding? Nothing leſs in any caſe of blood, than the cleareſt and moſt unequivocal proof; but in this caſe, the act has not even truſted to the humanity and juſtice of our general law, but has ſaid in plain, rough, expreſſive terms, *proveably*, That is, ſays Lord Coke, *not upon conjectural preſumptions*, or inferences, or ſtrains of wit, but upon direct and plain proof. For, the King, Lords, and Commons (continues that great lawyer) did not uſe the word *probably*; for then common argument might have ſerved, but *proveably*, which ſignifies the higheſt force of demonſtration. And what evidence, Gentlemen of the Jury, does the Crown offer to you, in compliance with theſe ſound and ſacred doctrines of juſtice? A few broken, interrupted, diſjointed words, without context or connection, uttered by the ſpeaker in agitation and heat, and heard by thoſe who relate them to you in the midſt of tumult and confuſion; and even thoſe words, mutilated as they are, in direct oppoſition to, and inconſiſtent with repeated and earneſt declarations delivered at the very ſame time, and on the very ſame occaſion, related to you by a much greater number of perſons, and abſolutely incompatible with the whole tenor of his conduct, proved to you by reſpectable witneſſes whom we only ceaſed calling, becauſe human life would have been too ſhort to hear the remainder.

What can be added to ſuch obſervations, which, even if they were leſs clear, carry their own explanation in every one of your minds? Which of us all, Gentlemen, would be ſafe, ſtanding at the bar of God or man, if we were not to be judged, not by the regular current of our lives and converſations, but by detached and unguarded expreſſions, picked out by malice, and recorded without context or circumſtances againſt us, though directly inconſiſtent with other expreſſions delivered at the ſame time on the ſame ſubject, and tho' repugnant to the whole tenor of our deportment and behaviour? Yet ſuch is the only evidence on which the Crown aſks you to dip your hands, and to ſtain your conſciences in the innocent blood of the noble and unfortunate youth who ſtands before you. On the ſingle evidence of the words which you have heard from their witneſſes, (*for what but words have you heard?*) which, even if they had ſtood uncontroverted by the proofs with which we have ſwallowed them up, or explained by circumſtances which deſtroy their majority, could not, at the very worſt, amount in law to more than a breach of the act of tumultuous petitioning, if ſuch an act ſtill exiſts; ſince the worſt malice of his enemies have not been able to bring out one ſingle witneſs to ſay, that he ever directed, countenanced, or approved rebellious force, againſt the legiſlature of his country; yet, without which evidence, it is impoſſible to make a caſe of treaſon, by the moſt ſtrained and romantic conſtruction. It is, indeed, aſtoniſhing to me, that men can keep the natural colour in their cheeks, when they aſk for blood on ſuch a caſe, even if the priſoner had made no defence. But will they ſtill continue to aſk for it after what they have heard? I will juſt remind the Solicitor General, before he begins his reply, what matter he has to encounter with.

That the going up in a body was not even originated by Lord George, but by others in his abſence; that, when propoſed by him, it was unanimouſly adopted by the whole Aſſociation, and conſequently their act as much as his; adopted not in a conclave, but with open doors, and the reſolution publiſhed to all the world; known to the Miniſters and Magiſtrates of the country, who did not even ſignify to him, or to any body elſe, that it was dangerous or illegal; that decency and peace were enjoined and commanded; and that every regularity, and thoſe badges of diſtinction, which are now cruelly turned into the charge of an hoſtile array againſt him, expreſsly and publicly directed for the preſervation of peace, and the prevention of tumult; to ſecure which, there was not even a walking ſtick to be ſeen amongſt them, and their demeanor perfectly peaceable, till it was apparently diſgraced by the acts of a villanous banditti, which have been ſeparated from the Proteſtant Aſſociation by the moſt incontrovertible proofs, and which, even if not ſo ſeparated, could not have affected Lord George, but by bringing home their conduct to him.

While the Houſe was delibe ating, he repeatedly intreated them to behave with decency and peace, and to retire to their houſes; but he, knew not that he was ſpeaking to the enemies of his cauſe. When they at laſt diſperſed, no man thought or imagined that Treaſon had been committed; and his Lordſhip was carried home by Sir James Lowther, a Gentleman of the firſt fortune and character, who tells you, that on the coach being ſurrounded by the mob, Lord George beſeeched them to be quiet, and to diſperſe, or Parliament would never liſten to their petition. He then returned to bed, where he lay, unconſcious that ruffians were ruining him by their diſorders in the night. On Monday he publiſhed an advertiſement, reviling the authors of theſe riots; and, as the Proteſtant cauſe had been wickedly made the pretext for them, enjoining all who wiſhed well to it to behave like good citizens. Nor has the Crown even attempted to prove, that he had either given, or that he afterwards gave ſecret inſtructions in oppoſition to that public admonition. He afterwards begged an audience to receive the King's commands; he waited on the Miniſters; he attended his duty in Parliament; and when the multitude, amongſt whom there was not a man of the Aſſociated Proteſtants, again aſſembled on Tueſday, under pretence of the Proteſtant cauſe, he offered his ſervices, and read a reſolution of the Houſe to them, accompanied with every expoſtulation which a zeal for peace could poſſibly inſpire; and becauſe he was ſpeaking to ruffians and Papiſts, and not to the authors of the Petition, and who therefore would not obey, how is that to be imputed to him?

He afterwards, agreeable to the King's directions, attended the Magiſtrates in their duty, honeſtly and honourably exerting all his powers to queſl the fury of the multitude: A conduct, which, to the diſhonour of the Crown, has been ſcandalouſly turned againſt him, and protections, which he granted publickly in the coach of the Sheriff of London, whom he was aſſiſting in his office of Magiſtracy, are produced in evidence againſt him, although protections of a ſimilar nature were, to the knowledge of the whole Privy-Council, granted by Mr Fuller himſelf, who now ſtands in my preſence unreproved, who, if the Crown that ſummoned him, durſt have called him, would have explained them, ſo as to remove every imputation of guilt.

What then has produced this trial for High Treaſon? or given it, when produced, the ſeriouſneſs and ſolemnity it wears? What but the inverſion of all juſtice, by judging from conſequences, inſtead of from cauſes and deſigns! What but the artful manner in which the Crown has endeavoured to blend the petitioning in a body, and the zeal with which an animated diſpoſition conducted it, with the melancholy crimes that followed? crimes, which the ſhameful indolence of our Magiſtrates, which the total extinction of all police and Government, ſuffered to be committed in broad day, in the delirium of drunkenneſs, and by an unarmed banditti, without a head, without plan or object, and without a refuge from the inſtant gripe of juſtice: A banditti, with whom the Aſſociated Proteſtants and their Preſident had no manner of connection, and whoſe cauſe they overturned, diſhonoured, and ruined.

How unchriſtian then is it to attempt, without evidence, to infect your imaginations, who are upon your oaths, diſpaſſionately and diſintereſtedly to try the offence of aſſembling a multitude with a petition to repeal a law, which has happened ſo often, in all our memories before, by blending it with all the future cataſtrophe on which every man's mind may be ſuppoſed to retain ſome degree of irritation? O fie! O fie! It is taking the advantage of all the infirmities of nature. Do they wiſh you, while you are liſtening to the evidence, to connect it with conſequences in ſpite of reaſon and truth, in order to hang the mill-ſtone of prejudice round his innocent neck to ſink him? If there be ſuch men, may God forgive them the attempt, and inſpire you with fortitude and wiſdom, to do your duty to your fellow-citizens, with calm, ſteady, reflecting minds!

Gentlemen, I have no manner of doubt that you will, I am ſure you cannot but ſee, notwithſtanding my great inability, encreaſed by a perturbation of mind, ariſing, thank God, from no diſhoneſt cauſe, that there has been not only no evidence on the part of the Crown to fix the guilt of the late commotions upon him, but that, on the contrary, we have been able to reſiſt the probability, I might almoſt ſay the poſſibility of the charge, not only by living witneſſes, whom we only ceaſed to call becauſe the trial never would have ended, but by the evidence of all that blood that has paid the forfeit of that guilt already; an evidence that I will take upon me to ſay, is the ſtrongeſt and moſt unanſwerable that the combination of natural events ever brought together for the ſhield of a guiltleſs man. That in the trial of all that black catalogue which expired on the gibbets, though conducted by the ableſt ſervants of the Crown, with an eye, and with a laudable eye to the inveſtigation of the cauſe of the ſubject of to-day—no one fact appeared, which ſhewed any plan, any object, any leader. That out of forty-four thouſand perſons, who ſigned the petition of the Proteſtants—not one out of all that number was to be found among thoſe who were convicted, tried, or even taken up on ſuſpicion. And that out of all the felons who were let looſe from priſons, and who aſſiſted in the deſtruction and plunder of our property, not a ſingle wretch was to be found who could even attempt to ſave his own life, by the plauſible promiſe of giving evidence on the preſent occaſion.

Gentlemen, what can overturn ſuch a proof as this? Surely a good man might, without ſuperſtition, believe, that ſuch an union of events was ſomething more than the natural iſſues of life, and that the Providence of God was watchful for the protection of innocence and truth; I may now, therefore, relieve you from the pain of hearing me any longer, and be myſelf relieved from the pain of ſpeaking on a ſubject which agitates and diſtreſſes me—ſince Lord George Gordon ſtands clear of every hoſtile act or purpoſe againſt the Legiſlature of his country, or the properties of his fellow-ſubjects.—ſince the whole tenor of his conduct repels the belief of the traiterous purpoſe charged by the indictment, my taſk is finiſhed; I ſhall make no addreſs to your paſſions; I will not remind you of the long and rigorous impriſonment he has ſuffered; I will not ſpeak to you of his great youth, of his illuſtrious birth, and of his uniformly animated and generous zeal in Parliament, for the conſtitution of his country. Such topics might be uſeful in the balance of a doubtful caſe; yet even then, I ſhould have truſted to the honeſt hearts of Engliſhmen, to have felt them without exci[te]ment. At preſent, the plain and rigid rules of juſtice are ſufficient to [guide] me to your verdict, and may God Almighty, who is the ſacred [Judge] of both, fill your minds with the deepeſt impreſſions of them, and [give] you virtue to follow thoſe impreſſions! You will then reſtore my [unfor]tunate client to liberty, and me to that peace of mind, which, ſince the [pro]tection of that innocence, in any part, depended on me—I have [done] my beſt, you know.

Whitehall, February 24, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord Geo. Geo. Germaine, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated New York, Jan. 24. 1781.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a list of the British, German, and Provincial officers, exchanged since the 25th of last October.

List of British Officers, prisoners, with the Americans, exchanged since the 25th of October 1780.

Major-General Philips, C.

Lieutenant Colonels. Guards, Stevens. 17th, Johnson. 47th, Sutherland, C. 62d, Anstruther. 73d, Macpherson. 76th, Macdonald.

Majors. 9th, Forbes, C. 16th, Gardiner. 21st, Forster, C. 24th, Agnew, C. 47th, Irvin, C. 62d, Harnage, C.

Deputy Adjutant General Kingston, C.

Captains. 8th, Wilac, C. 9th, Sheldon, C. 17th, Darby, Clayton. 20th, Rollinson, C. Winchester, C. 21st, Petrie, C. 24th, Masters, C. Ferguson, C. Jones, C. 29th, Vigors, C. 44th, Campbell. 47th, Alcock, C. 53d, Baird. 60th, Rivers. 62d, Hawker, C. Marley, C. Bunbury, C. Sotherton, C. Shrimpton, C. 71st, Campbell. 73d, Ross. Canada Company, 53d, Wiseman, C. Ditto, 31st, Cotton, C. Simpson, C. Royal Artillery, Walker, C. Hosmer, C. Tiffen. Duke of Athol's, Cathcart.

Lieutenants. Fife, C. Prince, C. Macneil, C. Murray, C. Hoy, C. 17th, Carey, Williams, Simpson, Mawhood, Hayman. 20th, Wheat, C. Bilbert, C. Gaskil, C. Crofts, C. Charlton, C. 21st, Innes, C. Dalgleish, C. 24th, Bibby, C. Campbell, C. Earl, C. Johnson, C. Reed, C. Spencer, C. Ferguson, C. 29th, Hill. 31st, Napier, C. 34th, Richardson, C. 43d, Sherlock. 47th, Poe, C. Wrotton, C. French, C. Storey, C. 53d, Lord Gordon. 62d, Vallancey, C. Coan, C. Jones, C. Blackall. C. Wilkinson, C. Broomhead, C. 63d, Marshall. 71st, Maclean, Grant, Duncanson, Nairn, Ross. 74th, Campbell. 82d, Rutherford, Maxwell, Anderson, Dunlap. Canada Company, 29th, Pattersby, C. Williams, C. Maunsell, C. Ditto. 31st, Maxwell, C. Ditto, 34th, Nodder, C. Royal Artillery, Houghton, C.

Second Lieutenants. 21st, Noble, C. Torphichen, C. Royal Artillery, Collier, C. Smith, C. Hudden, C. Horndon, C. Thomson, C. Davids, C. Reed, C.

Ensigns. 9th, Fielding, C. Waddle, C. Spencer, C. 15th, B. Spencer. 17th, Sinclair; Robinson; Hamilton. 20th, Cooper. C. 21st, Alcock, C. 24th, Freeman, C. Kyrwood, C. Forster, C. Merlda, C. D'Chambault, C. 27th, Parks. 53d, Gratton; Brown; Hughes. 62d, D'Anterroche; James, C. Blacker, C. Hewey, C.

Cornet. 16th Dragoons, Sloper.

PROVINCIAL.

Lieutenant-Colonels. North Carolina, Connolly. King's Americans, Campbell.

Majors. West Chester Militia, Barrymore.

Captains. Chasseurs, Seton. Prince of Wales, Lyman. New Jersey Volunteers, Lee. Governor Wentworth's ditto, Murray. Guides and Pioneers. Frazier. West Chester Militia, Corsa. Butler's, Tinbrook.

Lieutenants. New Jersey Volunteers, Stelle; Servenur. Garrison battalion, Darcus. General Delancy's, M'Pherson. British Legion, Chapman, North Carolina, M'Eachran; D. M'Leod; L. M'Kinnon; M'Kinnon; Stewart; Norman M'Leod. Nova Scotia Volunteers, Cunningham. Butler's, Drummond; M'Crea.

Cornet. Buck's County dragoons, Geraur.

Ensigns. North Carolina, J. M'Leod; Morrison. New Jersey Volunteers, Simonson; Earl; Cole. Loyal Americans, Huggerford; Swords. Loyal New Englanders, Corey.

List of German Officers, Prisoners with the Americans, exchanged since October 25. 1780.

Major-General Riedesel, C.

Brigadier-Generals. Specht, C. D'Gall, C.

Colonel. Trumbuch, Kohler.

Lieutenant-Colonel. Knyphausen, Hymell.

Majors. Brunswick, Meibon. Knyphausen, Stein. Rhetz, Lucke, C.

Captains. Brunswick, Fricke; Schlagentcufel, C. Poelnitz, C. Gerlach, C. Bartling; Dommes; Sholtelius, C. D'Bose, G'Reilly. German, Wallop. Knyphausen, Bann; Rufurth; Veederholt; Van Geyza. Riedesel, Morgenstern, C. Bartling, C. Hesse Hannau, Cleve, C. Schaeffer, C. Specht, Laitzow, C. Hano. Artillery, Pausch, C.

Lieutenants. Losberg, Zoll. Specht, Pupel, C. Vugar, C. Infantry, Fricke, C. Brunswick Dragoons, Bothnard; Breva. Ditto Grenadiers, Gibhard; Meyer; Burghoff; Rechrodt; Meyer, C. Artillery, Boch. Rhetz, Vugar, C. Hesse Hanau, Burgsforft, C. D'Fuckler, C. Lindau, C. Trumbach, Studenroll. Knyphausen, Sobbe; Briede.

Ensigns. Losberg, Von Kovan; Waltfachmin; Horndorff. Brunswick, Schenewald. Infantry, Andra; Denicke. Bauni, Specht. Trumbach, Pauli. Knyphausen, D'Draach; Lutzow, Rhetz, Bade, C. Hesse Hanau, D'Meibon, C.

Cornet. Brunswick Dragoons, Strutzer.

BRITISH STAFF.

Quarter-Master. New Jersey Volunteers, Sorrel.

Surgeons. 17th, Horn. 20th, Cahill. 62d, Moody.

Surgeon's Mate. 24th, M'Larty, C. General Hospital, Parks; Young; Auchmuty.

Town-Major. Shirriffe.

Assistant Deputy Paymaster-General, Geddes, C.

Assistant Commissary-General, Clarke, C.

GERMAN STAFF.

Surgeons. Brunswick, Praulle, Verbrodt. Hesse Hanau, Bause, C. Heidelback, C.

Surgeons Mates. Holders, Dukel. Gross.

Assistant Commissary, Fromanteau C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Total British. 1 Major-General, 6 Lieutenant-Colonels, 7 Majors, 29 Captains, 37 Lieutenants, 31 Second-Lieutenants and Ensigns, 1 Cornet.

Total Provincial. 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 14 Lieutenants, 8 Second-Lieutenants and Ensigns, 1 Cornet.

Total German. 1 Major-General, 2 Brigadier-Generals, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Majors, 20 Captains, 19 Lieutenants, 12 Second-Lieutenants and Ensigns, 1 Cornet.

STAFF.

Total British. 3 Surgeons, 4 Surgeons Mates, 1 Town-Major, 1 Assistant Paymaster-General, 1 Assistant Commissary-General.

Total Provincial. 1 Quarter-Master.

Total German. 4 Surgeons, 3 Surgeons Mates, 1 Assistant Commissary.

N. B. Those to whose names [C] is affixed, are of the Convention.

New York, Jan. 24. 1781.

I do certify, That the within and above British and German officers are duly exchanged, and at full liberty to serve.

(Signed) JOS. LORING, Com. Gen. Prisoners.

Cumberland House, Feb. 22. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will have a levee on Monday the 5th of March next, at two o'clock.

INTELLIGENCE from LLOYD's, *Feb. 23.*

Lymington 19. This morning came too off this port, the Hercules, Wilson, from London for Guinea coast; and the Pheasant cutter with a convoy for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. Remain the Satisfaction storeship, and several vessels.

The Carpenter, Powell, from Liverpool to London, is totally lost in the Swins the crew saved.

The Retaliation privateer, Captain Cole, having lost her foremast, and received other considerable damage, is put into Milford a mere wreck.

The Elizabeth, Liston, from New-York to the West-Indies, foundered in a gale of wind; the crew were saved by the Sally transport, Captain Evans.

The Five Friends, Hooper, from St Lucia to London, is taken and carried into Boston.

The Brig Betsey, ———, from New-York to Charlestown, is taken and carried into a rebel port.

The Philippa, Wallace, from Oporto to New-York, was taken by a rebel privateer, and afterwards lost.

The ——, Sample, from Newry to New-York, is taken and carried into Salem.

was wrecked the 28th ult. at Ceulagh near Boerhaven; the vessel is gone to pieces, but part of the cargo is saved.

The Neptunus, Bremer, from Liverpool to Leghorn, is forced by bad weather to put into Toulon.

The Hoop, Dirk, from Falmouth to Leghorn, is taken and carried into Leghorn by the Active, Joffit.

The Liberty, Kirkies, a Dutch ship from Lisbon to Leghorn, with fish, is taken by the Fame, Captain Moore, and carried into Leghorn.

The Richard, Bennet, from Guernsey to Bristol, is taken and carried into Brest.

The Pengwin, Pitts, from Madeira to New York, is taken and carried into New-London.

The Ann, Forrest, from Londonderry to London, is stranded near Rye.

The Count Kollowreth, ——, from the East-Indies, arrived at Cadiz the 20th ult.

The Donna Clara, Hok, from Amsterdam to Nice and Genoa, is forced into Leghorn by bad weather, having lost one of her masts.

Liverpool 19. The Harlequin privateer of this port, Capt. Fayrer, is put into Belfast, all well. The Vulture privateer of this port, Capt. Allanson, is put back here with some damage. The Alexander privateer, of this port, Captain Joy, is returned to Hoylake. The Rumbold, of this port, upon a cruize, was spoke with about ten days since, in the Bay, by a Portuguese vessel arrived here from Oporto.

The General Barker, Todd, from the East-Indies to London, is lost on the coast of Holland; the crew are saved.

The Union privateer, of London, Captain Lidstrom, arrived at Scilly the 13th instant, having had (in a heavy gale of wind) her masthead shattered by lightning, the chasing copper at the masthead melted, one man very much burat, and several others wounded.

Portsmouth 21. The Furnace fireship is gone out of harbour to Spithead.

Portsmouth 22. The fleet are expected to unmoor to-morrow morning, as orders are given for that purpose.

The Resolution privateer, Capt. Blackston, of Tingmouth, was taken by the Patriot, a French privateer of 32 guns, belonging to Granville, who put five Frenchmen on board, and was on the 12th instant retaken by the Second Lieutenant and a boy, off Ushant, and brought into Weymouth.

The Dart privateer, of Dartmouth, Capt. Burd, was lost at Madeira in December, the Captain drowned.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Friday, Feb. 23.

The Coventry business, respecting the conduct of the Sheriffs, was postponed till Friday se'ennight.

Mr *Sheridan* gave notice, that he should on Monday se'ennight, if an open day, move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulating the police of the city of Westminster. The Honourable Gentleman stated, that the necessity of such a step was certainly evident, from the late desperate means that had been used to quell them. He wished some gentleman of greater weight, and more Parliamentary experience had taken the business in hand; but, as they had neglected it, he should presume to put his thoughts together on the subject, and submit them to the consideration and improvement of the House.

The order of the day being then called for on the mutiny bill, Mr *Fox* rose, and said he had never felt himself in a more delicate situation than on the present occasion. Of this he was abundantly sensible. But, singular as he might appear, he was determined to do his duty, and to urge the recommitment of the mutiny bill. After Ireland had taken to arms, the ideas of Ministry concerning trade and commerce were very much enlarged. The Irish Association had done more towards the enlargement of their minds on commercial subjects, than all the writings of the past or present ages.

However he had been misrepresented, or might be misrepresented, he would go on in doing what might be his duty; and first, he would observe, to remove all the apprehensions of those who heard him, that he would not talk of the supremacy of England over Ireland, although of right and law he might affirm, that the superintendency of Great Britain was over all the dependencies; but that, said he, is an improper word, but over all the parts of the empire, as far as it is consistent with the liberty, happiness, and prosperity of the subjects. That was sound and constitutional doctrine. But, waving all inquiries as to rights *de jure*, Ireland was *de facto* independent: And, in speaking of that country, he would speak of it as he would of an independent nation. Mr Fox gave them the following history of the Irish mutiny bill. When the minds of the Irish were warm with the love of liberty, in the heat and hurry of their zeal, they agreed to make the mutiny bill perpetual, provided they might be allowed to make it for themselves, and not subjected to the modification of being bound by any English law. It was first proposed to pass mutiny acts in Ireland from time to time, that is once a-year, or two years. But to this the British Ministry would not agree, and insisted, that it should be perpetual; or, in other words, unlimited by any time. And the supporters of this bill argued for it, in this manner: Let it pass on this, or any terms agreeable to England, otherwise we shall lose it altogether, and have a mutiny-bill sent over from the British Legislature, as usual. At that time Mr Grattan, who, he believed, he might call his friend, had foreseen the evils that might arise from a mutiny-bill being made perpetual. It might enable the King of Great Britain to maintain whatever number of forces he pleased in Ireland, which he might employ as an engine of oppression both to this country and Ireland. But it was argued, that the Irish held the purse, and would never suffer more troops to be on her establishment than was consistent with the safety of her liberties. Mr Fox had the highest opinion of the virtue of the Irish nation; but, at the same time, he thought it very unwise to give the liberty of England into their hands: For, supposing we might confide in the virtue of Ireland, yet we could not be said to be *free*, if we depended upon the will of any other people. But, though the Irish Parliament might refuse to grant money for a larger body of troops than necessary, the English Parliament might be more pliant: And, indeed, it was evident, from the tenor of their conduct, that they were so much under the influence of the Crown, that there was some room for supposing, that they might not hesitate even to vote such an army as might be ruinous both to England and Ireland. For these, and many other reasons, which the Hon. Gentleman stated, he moved, that the bill should be recommitted, in order that a clause might be introduced for the purpose of restraining his Majesty, as to the appointment of a particular number of troops on the Irish establishment.

Lord *Mahon* was the only person that supported the motion, which was warmly opposed by the Secretary at War, and rejected without a division.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered for a third reading.

A motion was this day made in the House of Commons, for an account of the annual imports and exports of Verdigrease, from 1760 to 1778, inclusive.

In a Committee, relative to the importation of Flax, came to the following resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to "permit the importation of flax seed into this kingdom, in any ship or "vessel belonging to any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty, "navigated with foreign mariners, during the present hostilities."

The said report is ordered to be received on Monday next.

From the London Papers, Feb. 24.

Copenhagen, Jan. 30. Last Thursday we received the agreeable news from Norway, that another vessel was arrived from America, and that the King's frigate, commanded by Captain Schimming, thought to be lost in the storm, Oct. 11, was returned in good condition to St Thomas.

We flatter ourselves that we shall continue to enjoy a perfect neutrality: What encourages this hope is, that from 60 to 80 ships are employed in the trade to the West-Indies, and that three ships are expected from China next year, besides 12 or 16 from other parts of the East-Indies.

LONDON.

Among the articles of importance intelligence received from New-York, by the last packet, the confirmation of Ethan Allen's having taken a decided part against Congress, is worthy of peculiar attention. The adventurer has been for many years past a leading man in the district now known by the name of river and the Hudson's, to the northward of the Massachusett's line, as far as the settlements are extended towards Canada. Allen had been long endeavouring to get this district set off into a seperate Colony, but failed in his attempt. After the Congress usurped the authority over British America, in order to recommend himself and his cause to their patronage, he surprised and took possession of Ticonderago, and opened a passage for their troops into Canada. In the year following he was taken prisoner in an attempt against Montreal, and sent home to England by Governor Carleton. It was not long before he was permitted to return; and since that time we have often heard of his urging Congress to erect Vermont into a separate state. Those profound politicians, thinking it of more consequence not to disoblige his opponents of the province of New-York, put him off from time to time, till they disgusted him and his party by their frequent evasions. Despairing of success with the Congress, observing the decline of their power, and animated with resentment at the neglect with which they had been treated, this numerous and hardy body of people, with Ethan Allen at their head, have put themselves under the protection of the British arms, with a resolution hereafter to act as becomes British subjects.

That the Spanish expedition against Pensacola has failed we have very certain information; on which were employed eight ships of the line and several frigates with transports, having on board near 3000 soldiers; but meeting with contrary winds and heavy storms, they were frequently dispersed, insomuch that they waited four weeks to collect the ships, &c. together at the appointed place of rendezvous, St Michael's Bay, where the Admiral had taken shelter with only three sail of the line, two frigates, and seven transport ships; the soldiers on board very sickly, and eat up with the scurvy. The arrival of the St Peter xebeque brought him the sad news of the loss of the Conception of 74 guns, with all the crew, and also of most of the missing transports, and that the other four ships of the line were mere wrecks, and were gone back to Havannah. Upon which Don Salona gave over all hopes of succeeding in the attempt, and returned himself to the Havannah.

Dispatches are sent over to the India Company Governor at Bombay to build and fit out eight or ten sail of privateers at that place, for which blank letters of marque have been procured.

All the outward-bound East-Indiamen are provided with letters of marque against the French, Spaniards, and Dutch.

This morning arrived at her moorings in the river, the Morse East-Indiamen.

This day Sir Joseph Yorke arrived in town at Lord Hardwick's house in St James's square, where Lords Hillsborough and Stormont had a conference with him.

Yesterday several Dutch ships, having procured passports from the Admiralty, sailed out of the river.

The common conversation in every house at Antwerp, is on the firm expectation of their trade being restored.

The Court of Common Council have unanimously ordered 1000l. to be paid out of the chamber for the relief of the sufferers in the West-India Islands.

The Select Committee on the Supreme Court of Judicature in the East-Indies, have it in contemplation to propose to the House some temporary expedient for removing the oppression the natives suffer from its jurisdiction; as it will require a considerable length of time to prepare such a new code of laws as will produce an effectual reformation of the jurisprudence of that country.

There is now in London one of that religious sect of people called Bramins, who will be examined before the East-India Select Committee, on the civil and religious government of the Gentoos. Mr Rouse, one of the Committee, has offered himself his interpreter on the occasion; and the Bramin has been solemnly assured, that, during his attendance on the Committee, *no one shall be permitted to touch him.*

Extract of a letter from Salee, Dec. 24.

"The Emperor having passed two months in the neighbourhood of this place, set out the latter end of October for the northern part of his empire; he repaired to Tetuan, where he remained a few days ago. The Court of Spain, desirous of knowing the disposition of the Emperor with respect to her, presented to him a ship taken from the English, laden with wheat and barley. The General officers by land and sea who command at the blockade of Gibraltar, sent him at the same time a present of fruit, sugar, tea, and other refreshments of various kinds. Our Sovereign, willing to cement the good understanding which subsists between him and the Court of Madrid, hath granted to the Spainards an exclusive liberty of exporting cattle, provisions, and other things from the ports of Laroche, Tangier, and Tetuan. This disposition, which excludes the English from the three above-mentioned places, will prevent, for the future, the hostilities which used to be committed at Tangier between the two belligerent nations, to favour or prevent the victualling the garrison of Gibraltar. The Spanish armaments employed with success in the blockade of that place, have lately taken an English ship of 16 guns, sent from London with provisions; another vessel destined for the same purpose, in order to avoid being taken, run on shore at Cape Spartel; the cargo was lost, but the crew were made prisoners."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Feb. 22.

"Arrived from the Downs his Majesty's ship Marlborough, with five East-India ships, store-ships for Gibraltar, and others bound to New-York, Carolina, and the West-Indies.

"This day the grand fleet, consisting of 32 sail of the line, besides fifties, frigates, fire-ships, and cutters, will fall down to St Helen's, under the command of Admirals Darby, Digby, and Ross.

"His Majesty's ships Warwick and Solebay are sailed with a convoy bound to Ireland.

"Arrived at Spithead from the River six large privateers."

Extract of a letter from Captain Bowers of the Halifax, at Charlestown, Jan. 17, 1781.

"Sailed on an expedition from New York, Oct. 18, 1780, and after a passage of four days, arrived safe in the Chesapeak; landed without opposition, and took possession of Hampton, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk; but the enemy having long expected us, had taken care to move the major part of their tobacco, stores, ships, &c. &c. out of our reach up James's River; we remained near a month, in hopes of being able to operate with Lord Cornwallis; but finding Colonel Ferguson had been killed, and his party routed by the rebels, and that the army had not advanced to North Carolina, on the 16th of Nov. we embarked the troops, and sailed the 22d from Virginia. Arrived at Charlestown the 13th of December, and landed Gen. Leslie and the troops, who immediately proceeded to the Northward, and is following Lord Cornwallis, who is advancing into North Carolina. This day, the 17th of January, the Blonde, Delight, and Otter, sail with some gallies, and about 500 troops, for Cape Fear, to amuse the enemy in

Arnold, with 2000 troops and four frigates, are in Virginia, and a reinforcement from New York expect to join them. From all this we promise ourselves a brilliant campaign; to which opinion, the approved military ability of our good Commander of the Southern army, Lord Cornwallis, add almost an absolute certainty. By the first of April we flatter ourselves North Carolina and Virginia will be in the King's peace; a blessing which the repenting inhabitants of this colony begin with gratitude to acknowledge."

Extract of a letter from Dover, Feb. 21.

"I am now at the Ship Tavern here; this moment, a quarter before eleven o'clock, Sir Joseph Yorke landed and came to this inn, with his suite; he is rather tall and thin, dressed in blue, with a star by his side, and a linen handkerchief bound round his head; they had a rough passage from Ostend. I was the first Englishman that saw him when he put foot on shore; I offered him my room (the best in the house) which was accepted. Too much respect cannot be shewn to so great a man. The master of the packet told me the General Barker East Indiaman is on shore in the Texel. It is certain that eleven ships of war at Brest, and five at Rochfort, will follow our grand fleet as near as possible, to get them between them and the Spanish fleet, in order, if an engagement should take place, to run away with the convoy; and if Admiral Darby, at a proper latitude, should of a sudden put back, the French fleet must be captured. I had this information from a friend at Folkstone, and may be depended upon."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 23.

"Yesterday, great hopes were entertained on the legality of Mr Trail's vote, by the friends of the *then* sitting member for Orkney. An old book, and other papers were produced, from which they pretended to prove his valuation. The most part of the day was spent in debating whether this book (which was but a copy) or those papers, without any person declaring them to be authentic records, should be admitted as evidence.—The Committee's answer was, That *they should* NOT. The business concluded this morning, by a reply from Mr Wight (a very short one) to the argument of Mr Blair yesterday, in favour of Mr Trail. The Committee found the Court of Session *did right* in striking off Mr Trail's vote from the roll of freeholders, which reduced those who voted for Mr Baikie, the sitting member, to 9, while Mr Dundas's remained 10; and the Counsel having nothing farther to urge in behalf of Mr Baikie, the Committee declared themselves of opinion, and resolved accordingly, that Mr Baikie had been unduly returned member for the counties of Orkney and Zetland; and that Mr Dundas ought to have been returned member for those shires. The Committee afterwards reported their resolution to the House; and the clerk of the Crown being called in, amended the return accordingly. Mr Dundas, in consequence, this day took his seat in the House.

"The House then proceeded to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the petitions, complaining of an undue election and return for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The usual ceremonies for striking the Committee being finished, the following were returned to the House as a Jury:

Clement Tudway, Esq;	John Roberts, Esq;
John Vaughan, Esq;	John Fuller, Esq;
Edward Morant, Esq;	Sir Fred. Leman Rogers.
Sir Edward Astley, Chairman.	Richard Benyon, Esq;
Edward James Elliott, Esq;	John Mayor, Esq;
John Dutton, Esq;	Richard Aldworth Neville, Esq;
Hon. St Andrew St John.	

NOMINEES:

William Pulteney, Esq;	Abel Moysey, Esq;

"The petitioner is John Gordon, Esq; of Kenmore, against Peter Johnstone, Esq; of Carnsalloch. There is likewise another petition signed by William Craick, Esq; and several other freeholders in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

"Sir Edward Astley, after the names returned to the House had been called over, said, he was desired, at the request of all parties, to desire leave of the House for the Committee not to sit till Monday morning next, which indulgence was granted."

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council have unanimously voted the premium of ten guineas, for the best plan of a church in the extended royalty, to Captain Fraser, chief Engineer for Scotland, for his elegant plan of an elliptic church, which is accordingly to be built this season. Captain Fraser, however, has declined the premium, desiring it may be given to Mr Robert Kay, drawing-master in Edinburgh, whose drawings and sections of a plan of a square church were thought highly meritorious.

Instead of Lord George Gordon having gone, for the recovery of his health, to spend a few weeks at the Duke of Richmond's seat at Godwood in Sussex, as mentioned formerly in the London papers, we are assured his Lordship, with the Duke of Gordon, his brother, arrived at Bath the 21st.

The celebrated Comedy of the SPANISH FRIAR, is now in rehearsal at the Theatre, in which Mr DIGGES will soon appear, for the *first time* of his playing it *here*, in the character of *Father Dominic* the FRIAR, as he repeatedly performed it in the *Theatre-Royal* in the Haymarket in *London*, with the greatest applause.

Yesterday, the Jury on the trial of James Baywater, late sailor on board the Alfred armed ship, mentioned in our last, returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel *guilty*. Against sentence being passed, in consequence of this verdict, Mr James Grant, as Counsel for the pannel, in a very elegant speech, stated an objection. It was, That in the copy of the indictment which had been served upon the pannel, the name of *John Lothian* merchant in Edinburgh, did not appear in the list of those who were to pass upon his assize. This, he insisted, was a fundamental error. Without having a complete list of the 45 gentlemen from whom the Jury of 15 were to be chosen, it was impossible for the pannel, or his Counsel, to be able to make any objections. In the list served upon him, the name *John Lothian* was not to be found, and yet he made one of those who composed the present Jury. Mr Lothian might be brother uterine to Mr Elliot, the person robbed. Other objections, equally relevant, might lie against him. But, from his name not being in the list of the 45, it was out of the power of the pannel or his Counsel to make any objection. He now begged leave to observe, that there were only *fourteen* who passed upon the pannel's assize, John Lothian not being in the list; and, therefore, that the verdict of a Jury, so composed, could not have the effect of producing a condemnatory sentence from their Lordships; but that the pannel fell to be assoilzied. After a short reply from Mr William Nairn, on the part of the Lord Advocate, the Court delayed giving judgment on the import of the objection till Friday next, and the pannel was remitted back to prison till that time, when he will be again brought before their Lordships.

We are informed, that Messrs. Grant and Cay will be supported in the objection made by them against sentence being passed against Baywater, on account of the above informality, by several other very eminent and senior Lawyers. On this trial, Mr John Tait junior, was appointed by the Court agent for the pannel.

With pleasure we inform the Public, from the best authority, that, in the course of a late trial before the High Court of Justiciary, of certain persons concerned in a most barbarous and unprovoked riot at Crieff, it appeared to the Court, that John Fraser, flax-dresser in that place, had acted with singular discretion and humanity: That he restrained his own apprentices, endeavoured to dissuade his neighbours, and used other proper means to prevent the outrage committed. Upon a representation of this good behaviour to the Honourable Board of Manufactures and Fisheries, without any application for Fraser, they ordered a present to him of proper utensils for his occupation, as a testimony of their approbation, as well as an incitement to others in the country to follow this laudable example on such occasions. We are assured, that the Honourable Board of Annexed Estates have given a similar proof of their disapprobation and of their discountenance, to another manufacturer in Crieff, who acted a very different part on the same occasion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rotterdam to his father in Edinburgh, dated Feb. 13. 1781.

"I suppose you have not letters so regularly now as formerly from this quarter, because the packet does not land nor wait the post, but sails directly to England. We wait daily with impatience for orders to leave this country. The States have published a placard here, intimating, that all British ships may sail from thence as soon as their ships in England have that permission; so we expect the first packet will bring us that agreeable news.—Your Leith privateer the Eagle, Captain Gray, of 14 guns, was sunk off this coast, by the Sans Peur of Dunkirk, Captain Fall, mounting 32 guns, after an engagement of seven glasses. Fall is an Englishman; about two years ago he smuggled from Lowestoff in Norfolk. Last year he took fifty-two English ships from time to time, in a cutter of 8 guns. He brought the crew of the cutter into Helvoet. Whilst they were in Fall's custody they were not well used, but now they are aboard a Dutch man of war, where they are treated in an hospitable and honourable manner; this I have from Captain Gray's own letter. On board the Eagle there were four men killed, and twelve wounded."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Feb. 26.

"Monday evening was se'ennight, the house of Alexander Revels in Monymusk took fire, and, notwithstanding every assistance that could be given, was burnt to the ground. The unfortunate owner, who, though blind, was a very ingenious bass-maker, had scraped together a few pounds by many years industry, which, with every thing belonging to him, was lost in the conflagration.

"Last week, the University of King's College of Aberdeen conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on John M'Pherson, Esq; M. P. and one of the Supreme Council in Bengal."

The following exhortation was read in all the Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin, on Sunday se'ennight.

"In time of war, or any public calamity, it is highly incumbent on the members of the community to humble themselves in the presence of Almighty God, and beseech his Divine Majesty to avert his anger from them. Every one is sensible of the distresses which this nation has felt by the scourge of war, and we may justly apprehend, that our grievous and manifold sins have provoked Divine justice to visit us with this affliction: It is therefore necessary, that we prostrate ourselves in the presence of our offended God, and make use of the means which religion dictates to appease his wrath. Fasting, prayer, and alms-deeds, performed in a truly penitential spirit, have been always found efficacious in such junctures of calamity: Let us then, in a particular manner, practice next Wednesday these pious and meritorious works, and at the same time beseech the Almighty God to bless the councils, and direct the measures of his most gracious Majesty King George the Third, so that he may be enabled to accomplish a speedy and successful peace, honourable to his crown and dignity, and advantageous to all his subjects."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I OBSERVED, in one of the news-papers of last week, a note of a sermon pointing out the defenceless state of Scotland in the present crisis, said to be preached by one of the luminaries of the church, that appeared to me to contain a warning very suitable to the times, and much becoming the very reverend divine who gave it. Would to God that the true lovers of their country may find, by the consequences, that this expostulation has had the proper effect on the minds of those who are chiefly bound to attend to it, I mean *the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland*. But I am sadly afraid that there is little to be expected from that quarter, till the *French* or the *Dutch* preach to them *an use of terror*, by an *effectual landing* on our coast. Till then, the apostle *Paul* himself, or even *Demosthenes*, (to whom they would as readily listen) would make no manner of impression upon them. Have we not had in your paper, and in the other public prints, repeated warnings and exhortations, as grave and weighty as that of the reverend divine, (though not from such a respectable place) upon the same subject, without any lasting effects? Some *feeble efforts* indeed were made to obtain a *militia by law*: And in this county, when *Paul Jones* appeared on the coast, there was an *attempt* to raise a *body of Volunteers*. But the event demonstrated more fatally, than if it had never been tried, how little spirit remained in this part of the island; for, on the first rub about the *outlay of money*, or the least hint of *dislike from Administration*, the proposed militia, and the demand for arms, were tamely given up; so that, so far as I know, after all our swaggering, we have only the *volunteers of Leith* to boast of, who do not amount to above fifty.

In short, Mr Printer, the state of our country, in this respect, is truly deplorable, and no public measure for our defence can ever succeed; while, on the one hand, *our Nobility and Gentry* are so eager to grasp at every proposal for new levies, that their sons and nephews, by obtaining commissions, may share in the spoil of the nation, that continues to be divided by the non-conquest of America; and, on the other, our *blind and deluded Commons* are incapable of being roused by any thing but the *fear of Popery*, of which they are in reality in no greater danger than of *Mahometism*.

The Patriots, or *the American agents* (for they are the same) I am told, are whispering to the poor ignorant people, that the *war against the Dutch* is a part of the grand scheme of Administration, that includes the *introduction of Popery*. Reasoning is thrown away on persons capable of listening to such absurd and self-evident falsehoods.

In the mean time, we have nothing to do but to betake ourselves to religious exercises, and fervently to pray, that the Lord may be pleased *to save this miserable country*, where our great men are governed by *a mean self-interest*, and our Commons misled by a *frantic zeal*.

East Lothian, Feb. 25. 1781. I am, &c. A FARMER.

List of British Vessels taken by American Privateers, and some of the Officers, now prisoners at Boston, 6th January 1781, viz.

Ship Aurora, Peter Gordon,	from Corke to N. York, taken by the Thorn.
Brig Sincerity, Archibald White,	from ditto to ditto, ditto.
Sloop Success, John Blake,	from ditto to ditto, ditto.
Ditto Biddy, William Rountree,	from Charlestown to ditto, by ditto.
Ship Lord Camden, Ja. Gelly,	from Antigua to Belfast, by the Franklin.
Thames, John Penny,	from St Lucia to London, by ditto.
Brig Angus, Arch. Rudland,	from Glasgow to N. York, by ditto.
Ditto Britannia, Tho. Eddy,	from Portsmouth to Quebec, by ditto.
Ditto Molly, Ja. French,	from Newfoundland to Oporto, by ditto.
Ship Hawke, Rob. Glidhill,	from Jamaica to London, by the Success.
Ditto Neomic, Edward Bollard,	from ditto to ditto, by the Adine.
Ditto Nelly, Skinner,	from ditto to ditto, by the Rambler.
Brig John, Tillard,	from England to Newfoundland, by the Amsterdam.
Ditto Minerva, Rob. Kerr,	from Newfoundland to W. Indies, Diana.
Ship Keppel, Robinson,	from Portsmouth, to N. York, Parry.
Brig Com. Hood, Rob. Richards,	from Falmouth to Charlest. America.
Ship Five Friends, Anthony Hooper,	from St Kitts, to London, dito.
Brig ——, Forsyth,	from New York to Antigua, ditto.
Ditto, Muclintham,	from Glasgow to New York, ditto.
Ship Mary Planter, Steph. Gill,	from Jamaica to London, Civil Usage.
Mermaid, Fowle,	from ditto to Glasgow, Essex.
——, Tickland,	from Glasgow to New York, ditto.
——, Lathan,	from Newfoundland to Lisbon, ditto.
——, Simple,	from Cork to New York, Parry.

Master CROTCH,

THE *MUSICAL INFANT*,

WILL continue to perform, for a few days longer, at the Room lately possessed by Mr Gibson and Company, at the Bridge-head.—Hours of performance from one till three o'clock.

Admittance only One Shilling.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 24. Charlotte, Campbell, from Campbeltown, with herrings.
Industry, Johnston, from Drogheda, with goods.
Jean, M'Kinlay, from Campbeltown, with herrings.

SAILED,

23. Jean, Black, for Dublin, with goods.
Rebecca, M'Call, for St Kitts, with ditto.
Grize, Bannantune, for Dublin, with ditto.
Jenny, M'Fie, for Belfast, with ditto.

PANTHEON.

Mary's Chapel, Feb. 28. 1781.

TO-MORROW se'ennight, being the 8th March, the following Question will be debated, "*Was Queen Elizabeth justifiable in putting Queen Mary to death?*"

The debate will begin at eight o'clock in the evening precisely.

Tickets, as usual, at Mr Swan's Shop.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnery sometime carried on here, under the firm of BLACKSTOCKS AND SCOTT, Tobacconists, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 26th current.

Glasgow, February 27. 1781.

SALE OF GROWING OAK.

THERE is to be exposed to sale, by roup, at Culmony, in the parish of Ardclach, and county of Nairn, upon Saturday the 28th day of April next, a Parcel of very fine OAK TREES, mostly full grown, consisting of 600 and upwards.

From Culmony to Nairn (a convenient sea-port, at the distance only of six miles) there is a proper communication by a well-made road, fit for carriages of every size. Intending purchasers may, at any time before the sale, have an opportunity of viewing the Oak, by calling upon John Smith at Culmony House, who will show the premises.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THE Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised; or single farms, as purchasers shall incline.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Kelmount, near Ayr, or to John Russell junior, clerk to these grnt.

KETTLE BLEACHFIELD.

Within four miles of Cupar in Fife, 1781.

GEORGE BUIST and Co. will lay down Cloth as soon as the season permits, and bleach at the following prices:

All plain Linen, yard wide and under, wrought in a

900 reed, or under,	at 2d. per yd.	Damasks,	at 4 d.
1000 and 1100,	at 2½d.	Satinets, and	
1200,	at 3 d.	Tweelings,	
1300,	at 3½d.	Diapers,	at 3 d.
1400,	at 4 d.	Lawns, and	
1500,	at 4½d.	Cambrics,	
1600,	at 5 d.	All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.	
1700,	at 5½d.		
1800 and all above,	at 6 d.		

Cloth taken in for this Field by

Mrs Bowie, Brodie's Close, Lawn-market, } Edinburgh.
James Brown grocer, opposite the Weigh-house, }
James Gibb grocer, opposite the Linen Hall, Canongate.
Robert Williamson, stage-coach office, Leith.
Henry Heggie merchant, Links of Kirkcaldy.
Andrew White manufacturer in Path-head.
James Dalrymple merchant in Dysart.
John Brown merchant in St Andrews.
Robert Adamson merchant in Kennoway.
Andrew Black in Temple of Strathairly.
Alexander Paxton weaver in Collinsburgh.
Alexander Mitchel merchant in Ceres.
David Archibald weaver in Radernie.
Robert Bell jun. merchant in Cupar Fife.
David Preston merchant in Dundee.
Miss Arnot, Luthrie.
John Willocks shoemaker, Lethem.
John Livingstone stamp-master, Newburgh.
Robert Stark merchant, Auchtermuchty.
Archibald Mathie weaver, Strathmiglo.
George Lumsden merchant, Falkland.

And at the Field, at all which places receipts will be given.

Those who chuse their cloth only half bleached will please mark *half white* on the end of their webs.

This Field is well supplied with excellent water, and has given ample proof of its sufficiency for many years. The Company have been at the utmost pains to procure an experienced bleacher, as well as every other thing requisite for such an undertaking; and they flatter themselves, that, through his knowledge in the business, and their constant study to please, they cannot fail to merit the approbation of their employers.

At London, for Leith and Borrowstounness,

THE PEGGY, *William Batt* Master, now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith and Borrowstounness, and will sail about the 10th of March, with or without convoy.

The Peggy is a stout vessel, about 200 tons burden, and armed with six three and four pounders below, answering to eight ports, and six swivels on deck.

On Saturday se'ennight, the Committee of the Proteſtant Aſſociation in London, waited upon their Preſident the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, with the following congratulatory addreſs:

To the Right Hon. LORD GEORGE GORDON, PRESIDENT *of the* PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION,

The humble Addreſs of the COMMITTEE of the PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

My LORD,

CALLED upon by the dictates of duty and gratitude, and in juſtice to ourſelves, and to the ſentiments of affectionate attachment, and unfeigned veneration, which fill the hearts of the whole body of the Proteſtant Aſſociation; it is with inexpreſſible pleaſure, that we preſent to your Lordſhip our moſt ſincere and cordial congratulations upon the happy iſſue of your important trial.

We magnify the divine goodneſs which enabled you to meet your trial with ſuch manly fortitude and intrepidity, and to go through it with ſuch aſtoniſhing calmneſs and compoſure of mind, and ſuch amazing attention and recollection, as appeared in the laſt period of that affecting ſcene.

Having, your Lordſhip may be aſſured, ſhared deeply in all your pains and anxieties, we now rejoice in the unſhaken virtue of an honeſt and intelligent Jury of Engliſhmen, who put an end to the hardſhips of your Lordſhip's confinement, and delivered you from all the dangers of a proſecution, terrible to the pureſt innocence.

The joy we feel derives a particular reliſh from this, that it is not confined to us, or to the body which we repreſent; but it is univerſal among all ranks and orders of people. The general ſatisfaction which your Lordſhip's honourable acquittal has given, is as remarkable as the viſible anxiety for your ſafety, which manifeſted itſelf in every place while your life was in jeopardy. Nothing but prudent diſcretion, and a well judged reſpect for your Lordſhip, prevailed upon your friends to abſtain from the uſual public demonſtrations of joy; that they might not, in this inſtance, be confounded with the unruly effects of a turbulent licentiouſneſs, which has too often affronted decency, and interrupted the quiet of theſe cities, upon occaſion of pretended popularity, to which the preſent bears no reſemblance.

We were witneſſes to your Lordſhip's uniform, orderly, loyal, and conſtitutional deportment, in the character by which, in condeſcenſion to our requeſt, you became related to the Proteſtant Aſſociation, when you nobly ſtood forth in the Proteſtant cauſe, and put yourſelf at our head. We had abundant proofs, not only among ourſelves, but in the whole tenour of your Lordſhip's public conduct, of an uncorrupt integrity of heart, and purity of intention. We perceived, among the leading features of your character, ſuch a ſtrict regard to the bonds of conſcience, and the obligations of virtue, morality, and religion, as at this day makes an honourable diſtinction in your ſuperior rank and ſtation of life. We were fully perſuaded, by every thing that fell under our obſervation, of your Lordſhip's ſteady regard for the true intereſt and welfare of your country, of your firm attachment to the principles of the glorious Revolution, and our happy conſtitution, of your zeal for the Proteſtant intereſt, and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion to the Crown in the illuſtrious family upon the throne; which, when maintained in that inſeparable union, that the fundamental laws of the kingdom have joined them, we conſider, as our fathers before us did, to be, under God, the great bulwark of the civil and religious rights and liberties of theſe nations.

With ſuch impreſſions upon our minds, we could not but be, and we always were confident of your Lotdſhip's innocence; and that no accuſation that could be brought againſt you would be ſupported with truth and fair evidence.

We have undoubted proof, that the late horrible outrages, in the guilt of which it has been moſt unjuſtly attempted to involve your Lordſhip, were begun by the Papiſts, to throw an odium on the Proteſtant Aſſociation: And we doubt not but they were conſummated, in the dreadful extent of deva ſtation, to which they proceeded, by lurking incendiaries, ſet on by the ſpies and emiſſaries of our national enemies. It is to us a great comfort, that not one Proteſtant petitioner of 44,000 was apprehended, tried, convicted, executed, or killed among the rioters; while under every one of theſe predicaments, Papiſts are to be found. So for God, in his providence, appeared to wipe away all ſuſpicion from the Proteſtant Aſſociation, and to plead your Lordſhip's cauſe, by a ſtriking and almoſt miraculous fact of public notoriety.

We are happy in the reflection, that nothing in our power was omitted to turn to effect the means of ſupporting the juſtice of your Lordſhip's caſe. In this we acted from the heart. We owed it to your Lordſhip, to ourſelves, and to the honour of the cauſe we are engaged in. We alſo think ourſelves greatly obliged to thoſe who had the more immediate charge of your defence, for their zeal and aſſiduity; and to the many honourable and worthy perſons, of every rank and ſtation, who, from a regard to juſtice and humanity, generouſly and voluntarily ſtood forth, to give information and evidence of facts material for your juſtification; a multitude of which came to light in a very ſurpriſing manner.

But to God himſelf we aſcribe all the glory of your Lordſhip's deliverance, and we hope we may, without enthuſiaſm, conſider it as a ſignal mark of his protection and appearance for the cauſe of truth, and a gracious anſwer to the many fervent prayers which were put up in behalf of your Lordſhip, and are now ſucceeded by thankſgiving and praiſes, for the great ſalvation the Almighty has wrought for you by his own hand.

The ſame gracious God who covered your head in the day of danger, is able amply to repay whatever is done or ſuffered in his ſervice. We truſt your Lordſhip will never think you can ſerve a better maſter. It is our earneſt wiſh that he may honour you to be an eminent inſtrument in his hand, of advancing his cauſe and intereſt in the world,—of promoting the real advantage of your country,—and the general happineſs of mankind. Encouraged by the promiſing pledges of your early years, we pleaſe ourſelves with the flattering expectation, that your Lordſhip will ever eſteem it the nobleſt ambition, the trueſt greatneſs, and the brighteſt character, to ſhine as a good man, a good citizen, a ſincere Chriſtian, and a real patriot.

Pardon us, my Lord, if we intereſt ourſelves, in the warmeſt manner, in your Lordſhip's future happineſs and honour. We can with the moſt ſolemn truth ſay, "The vows of God are upon us" on your account; and we ſhall ever "render praiſes to him, becauſe he has delivered your ſoul from death:" Our confidence alſo is, that he will at all times "deliver your feet from falling," that you may "walk before God in the light of the living." May the richeſt bleſſings of providence and grace be your portion and inheritance! And may the divine goodneſs never forſake your noble family and relations, whoſe tender ſympathy and affection have been ſo anxiouſly employed to ſoften your diſtreſs, and extricate you from danger! Let not any further ſervice we can do be unacceptable to your Lordſhip: And permit us to aſſure you, that nothing ſhall be wanting on our part to alleviate your ſufferings, or lighten your burden.

By order of the Committee,

Lyon's Inn, Feb. 17. 1781. JOSHUA BANGS, Secretary.

LORD GEORGE'S *Anſwer to the above Addreſs, appeared in our paper of Saturday laſt.*

LEITH SHIPPING, Feb. 26—28.

ARRIVED,

Friendſhip, Liſton, from Hull, with goods.
Good Intent, Thurlbeck, from Blyth, with Milſtones.
Buſick, Brightman, from Bainham, with barley.
Catharine, Paul, from Carron, with iron.
Two Siſters, Law, from Dunbar, with malt.

SAILED,

Mally, Brain, for Montroſe, with goods.
Nelly, Paterſon, for Portſoy, with goods.
Providence, Jones, for Alloa, with ditto.
Nelly, Tulloch, for Glaſgow, with ditto.
Jean, Fyfe, for Glaſgow, with ditto.
Margaret's Induſtry, Keily, for Newcaſtle, with oyſters.

THE SALE of the Lands and Eſtate of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN-MYRESIDE, is further ADJOURNED till Wedneſday the 25th of July next.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Perſons having claims againſt GILBERT MACADAM of Merkland, Eſq; are deſired forthwith to give in to John Boſwell writer in Ayr, notes thereof, ſtating the grounds of debt, with an affidavit of its verity annexed, and ſigned by a Magiſtrate. It is hoped every body will comply with this as ſoon as poſſible, otherwiſe they will loſe their ſhare of the firſt dividend, which is prepared to be made at Whitſunday next.

FIRST NOTICE.

THE Truſtees for the Creditors of DAVID YOUNG coppersmith, late bailie in Perth, in obedience to the appointment of the ſaid Creditors, at their laſt general meeting on the 6th day of February current, do hereby, for the firſt time, give notice, That the creditors, at ſaid meeting, unanimouſly agreed, that every creditor ſhould, before the term of Whitſunday next, lodge with the truſtees a particular note of the debt due by the ſaid Bailie Young to him, and make oath on the verity thereof; and that every one failing to lodge his claim, and to make oath thereon, betwixt and that term, ſhould be cut off from any ſhare or proportion of the funds under the truſtees management; and they appointed the truſtees to advertiſe the ſame three times in the Edinburgh news-papers, before the ſaid term.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed PATRICK CHRISTIE, ſometime tenant in Dalbog, are hereby deſired to lodge particular and diſtinct notes of the debts due by him to them, mentioning when contracted, and how conſtituted, in the hands of John Sievewright writer in Brechin, betwixt and the 15th of March next. And thoſe Creditors who have acceded to the agreement of the 16th November laſt, to accept of a compoſition of ten ſhillings on the pound, and all the other Creditors who are willing to accept of that compoſition, are deſired to meet by themſelves, or their doers properly authoriſed to diſcharge, at Holl of Slateford, on Thurſday the 22d of ſaid month of March next, when ſecurities will be given for the above compoſition.

The Creditors who fail complying with this notice, will have themſelves to blame if they are cut out of a ſhare of the defunct's funds.

Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Tueſday the 20th March 1781, in the houſe of Mrs Haig vintner in Alloa,

ONE SHARE of the CAPITAL STOCK of

the ALLOA GLASS-HOUSE COMPANY.——The roup to begin at three o'clock afternoon.

Any perſon inclining to make a private bargain, may apply to Mr John Younger at the Glaſs-houſe, or James Miller writer in Edinburgh.

GRASS PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, at the houſe of Barnton, upon Thurſday the 1ſt day of March next, The PASTURAGE, till Chriſtmas next, of theſe two large PARKS at Barnton, called DOUBLE DYKES PARK, and MIDDLE INCLOSURE.

Alſo, for one or more years, The ISLAND OF CRAMOND, and Fiſhings thereto belonging.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

FARMS TO BE LET IN SELKIRKSHIRE.

TO be LET, by public roup, within the town-houſe of Selkirk, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of March next, for five, ſeven, or ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday 1781,

The extenſive and well known Farm of LEWINSHOPE,

preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Robert Murray, and his ſubtenant Mr William Anderſon, under a leaſe for twenty-one years from Whitſunday 1760, which expires at Whitſunday next.

As alſo, the Parks and Mains of HANGINGSHAW, joining with the lands of Lewinſhope, and which have been kept open, and may now be annexed with great advantage to that farm, and it is propoſed ſhould be let together, if offerers appear.

Mr John Lang at Selkirk will inform as to further particulars, and John Maxwell, Eſq; of Broomholm, who can conclude a private bargain before the roup.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, & OFFICE-HOUSES,

On the weſt-ſide of George's Square.

TO be LET for one or more years, from Whitſunday next, That LARGE HOUSE on the weſt row of the ſaid Square, which belonged to, and was poſſeſſed by the late Commiſſioner Lockhart, conſiſting of the following particulars:

On the ground floor—A good kitchen, four rooms, and a large wine cellar with catacombs within the houſe, three other cellars without the houſe, in a large back court, with a larder built upon it, and a pump-well of good water, and behind the court a large garden neatly laid out, and planted with fruit trees, ſhrubs, and flowers.

On the firſt floor,—A handſome dining-room, two other rooms and two cloſets, and a drawing-room remarkably elegant, being 32 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in heighth.

On the ſecond floor—A large front room, two handſome bed-chambers, and two cloſets.

On the third floor—Two large bed-chambers, and two large cloſets. And,

On the garret ſtorey—Two fire-rooms, and a large cloſet, beſides ſeveral preſſes and other conveniencies.

As alſo, a Coach-houſe, and Stable with four ſtalls, and a Hay-loft, ſituated near the houſe.

The whole premiſſes are new, and fitted up in the beſt manner, and will be ſeen every Tueſday and Friday, from eleven to two o'clock.

To be LET, from Whitſunday next,

PHAESDO in the Mearns, about nine miles

from Montroſe, pleaſantly ſituated, containing about 100 acres of excellent paſture, and corn-land incloſed moſtly with a ſtone wall, and well divided with quick hedges,——will be let for ſuch time, and in ſuch diviſions as may be agreed upon.

NOTE, The Houſe and Offices are exceedingly convenient, and in good order, and thorough repair, the garden conſiſting of an acre of ground, well prepared, and neatly laid out, is incloſed with a ſtone wall, and planted with beſt fruit-trees. The Houſe conſiſts of two parlours, four bed-rooms and houſe-keeper's room, four large cloſets and a kitchen, and is fit for the immediate reception of a genteel family. It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the ſituation, which is well known to be dry, pleaſant, and healthy. Application to be made to the Honourable Mrs Falconer, Montroſe, or to Mr Macdonald in Inglifmaldy.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of ALDERSTONE,

lying within the pariſh of Mid-Calder and county of Edinburgh, conſiſting of about 660 Scots acres. The free rent, after deduction of miniſter's ſtipend and ſchool-maſter's ſalary, is about 350 l. ſterling.

There is a good manſion-houſe, offices, garden, and pigeon-houſe on the premiſſes, pleaſantly ſituated within two miles of the town of Mid-Calder, and oppoſite to Livingſtone, on the Glaſgow road.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, or John Gordon junior, clerk to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS in the County of Fife.

TO be SOLD by private Bargain, The Lands and Eſtate of RUMGALLY, in the pariſh of Kemback, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the water of Edin, about a mile and a half from Cupar, and four miles and a half from St Andrew's. There is plenty of coal and limeſtone in the neighbourhood, by which means the eſtate, and a large portion of muir belonging to it, may be eaſily improved.—The manſion houſe, office-houſes, and dove-cote are in good repair, and the garden is well ſtored with fruit-trees. A conſiderable part of the ground is incloſed.—The lands hold of a ſubject-ſuperior, for payment of 6s. 8d. of feu-duty. The free yearly rent is 131 l. 6s. ſterling.——Part of the price may be retained in the hands of a purchaſer, to anſwer an annuity.

The rental and progreſs of writs are lodged with Patrick Anderſon clerk to the ſignet; to whom, or John Stevenſon writer in Cupar, thoſe who intend to purchaſe may apply.

A NEW SLOOP at LEITH for SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Ritchie, on the Shore of Leith, on Friday the 9th day of March 1781, at four o'clock afternoon,

A NEW SLOOP, burden 90 tons or thereby, completely rigged, and fit for ſea, as ſhe at preſent lies in the harbour of Leith.

The conditions of ſale and inventary to be ſeen in the hands of John Patiſon town-clerk of Leith, who has powers to conclude a private bargain, before the day of ſale.

For Charleſtown or New York, as freight may offer,

THE Ship ENTERPRIZE, JOHN CAMPBELL Maſter, is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to ſail by the 20th March.

The Enterprize mounts 10 carriage guns, and will be well manned.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr Thomas Connell, Glaſgow, or Macaleſter, Fleming, and Co. Greenock.

THE HAWK PRIVATEER of LEITH,

COMMANDED BY

CAPTAIN NICOLL CURRIE,

IS now fitting out with all expedition, and will ſoon ſail on a cruize againſt the enemies of Great Britain. She is a Brig of about 120 tons burden, ſails faſt, and will mount ten or twelve guns, beſides ſwivels, and has excellent accommodation for men.

Seamen and Landmen deſirous of making their fortunes, have now a favourable opportunity, and will meet with encouragement to enter themſelves on board the Hawk, by applying immediately to Captain Currie, at his houſe in Leith, or on board the Privateer.

Capt. Currie hopes, that if any of thoſe brave lads who have formerly ſailed with him, are now at home, they will immediately reſolve to join their old ſhipmate, and purſue their fortunes with him.

N. B. A perſon who can ſpeak and read the French and Dutch languages, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 5th day March next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of CUILTS, and DALRANICH,

with the Fiſhings and Pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Comrie and county of Perth, the yearly rent whereof is about 100 l. Sterling.

Theſe Lands are of conſiderable extent, excellent quality, and pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of Ruchill, near it confluence with the river of Earn, and have a very valuable and thriving oak-wood, and great variety of other kinds of barren timber.

There is a neat manſion-houſe on the lands of Cuilts, and the farms partly incloſed with ſtone-dykes, with ſubdiviſions of hedges and ditch, and from its ſituation in a fine country for ſport, and within four miles of Crieff, which is a poſt-town with a weekly market, this ſpot is remarkably well adapted for goat-whey, and a ſhooting quarter.

The lands hold blanch of the Duke of Montroſe, and will be ſold jointly or ſeparately in lots, as purchaſers may incline.——For further particulars application may be made to William Macdonald, clerk to the ſignet, who has power alſo to conclude a private bargain.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 6th of March next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS, lately belonging

to Nicolas Dick, ſpouſe to William Hall merchant in Edinburgh; afterwards to the deceaſed Thomas Hall ſalmon cooper in Newcaſtle, their ſon; and diſponed by the ſaid Thomas and William Halls to John Peat writer in Edinburgh, as truſtee for their creditors:

LOT I. A DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Garden at the back thereof, and the Area of an old Stable now ruinous, in the front thereof, (the ground meaſures 29 falls, or thereby,) lying at the head of the Long Cloſe in Pleaſance, immediately adjacent to that new houſe lately built by Profeſſor Robertſon.—This lot is extremely well adapted for the purpoſe of building. It has an eaſy entry from the Pleaſance, by the Long Cloſe, and from the ſouth by the large road leading to St John's Hill; commands a pleaſing proſpect of the Frith; and a houſe may be ſo ſituated as to inſure a continuance of that proſpect. It has the uſe of a very fine well in the Long Cloſe; and there is this further advantage, that there is a great probability of a purchaſer finding in the ground a ſufficient quantity of ſtone to build a houſe.

LOT II. A TENEMENT OF LAND in the ſouth ſide of the Long Cloſe, conſiſting of two ſtoreys and garrets, with Stables, with a Garden immediately adjacent to the ſame, divided from the former lot of ground by a ſtone dyke. The ground conſiſts of 12 falls, or thereby.

LOT III. That DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Smith and Wrights Shop, and the waſte Ground behind the ſame, preſently poſſeſſed by John Hogg ſmith and others, commonly called the FOLLY, lying on the weſt ſide of the Pleaſance, and fronting the ſtreet. This ſubject has the privilege of the mutual gavel of that large tenement of land immediately adjoining it on the ſouth. This, with the increaſing demand for houſes in that quarter of the town, renders the area a moſt eligible ſpot for building on.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tawſe writer in Edinburgh, or John Peat the truſtee, either of whom will inform as to further particulars.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup and ſale, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 8th of March next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LATHOCKER,

comprehending the Mill and Mill-lands of Lathocker, the Lands of Eaſter Morton, Hilledean, and Conſtable-Crook, with the Superiority of the Lands of Weſter Morton, all lying contiguous, in the pariſh of Cameron, regality of St Andrews, and ſhire of Fife. The eſtate conſiſts of about 850 acres, moſtly arable, and the greateſt part of it is let to ſufficient tenants; ſo that the yearly rent of the whole, after putting a moderate value upon the Mains out of leaſe, and converting the victual, kains and carriages, at the uſual rates, is about 270 l. Sterling, free of all deductions, and without including the rent of a lime-kiln ſet for this year.

The whole lands are capable of great improvement, as there is lime and coal upon them. The coal has been wrought for two years paſt, and at preſent has a very favourable appearance. As the lands lie between three and four miles from St Andrews and Cupar, it is believed, that, from the preſent appearance of the coal, it will turn out to very great advantage.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown, as coming in place of the Biſhop of St Andrews; and is rated in the ceſs-books of the county at 417 l. 6s. 8d. Scots.

The title-deeds, conditions of ſale, rental, and plan of the eſtate, are to be ſeen in the hands of Francis Anderſon writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to Mr John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, any perſon wanting to be informed of further particulars may apply. Copies of the rentals and conditions of ſale are alſo to be ſeen in the hands of John Stevenſon writer in Cupar.

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